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URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health,
for 1925.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR, LADY HULSE AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the
Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1925. The Report
of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. P. R. S.

In May, 1926.

1925.

REPORT.

URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY.

General Statistics :

Acreage	1,720
Population at Census 1901	20,185
,, ,, 1911	21,217
,, ,, 1921	22,861
Population per acre ,,	13.3
Population adjusted by Registrar General for 1925	23,470
Number of inhabited houses at Census 1901	4,185
1911	4,840
Number of dwellings occupied by private families at Census 1921	4,795
Average number of inhabitants per house at Census 1911	4.38
1921	4.56
Total number of private families in dwellings at Census 1921	4,992
Rooms occupied at Census 1921	27,203
Rooms per person ,,	1.33
Rateable value	£147,042
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£572
Corrected number of Births	
Legitimate Total, 343 Males, 172 Females, 171	
Illegitimate do. 14 ,, 8 ,, 6 .. .. .. .. ..	.357
Birth Rate	15.2
Average Birth Rate, 1921—1925 inclusive	17.2
Total Deaths registered in the District	384
Corrected number of Deaths	249
Death Rate (crude)	16.3
Death Rate (corrected)	10.6
Average Death Rate (corrected) 1921—1925 inclusive	10.7
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	2
(a) Sepsis, nil. (b) Other causes, 2.	
Number of Deaths under 1 year of age	26
Infantile Mortality Rate	72 per 1000
(a) Total Rate	66 ,,
(b) Legitimate Rate	214 ,,
(c) Illegitimate Rate	
Deaths .. Legitimate, 23. Illegitimate, 3.	
Average Infantile Mortality Rate, 1921—1925	53.6 ,,
Deaths from Measles, all ages	1
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	5
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3

N.B.—A "crude Death Rate" includes Deaths in the District of Non Residents and a "corrected Death Rate" excludes Deaths in the District of Non Residents, and includes Deaths outside the District of Residents. It is thus affected by what are termed "Transferable Deaths"; these are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a District other than that in which they normally reside.

BIRTHS.

In 1910 Number of Births belonging to the District	415	Rate	18.6
„ 1911 „ „ „ „	439.	„	20.6.
„ 1912 „ „ „ „	398.	„	18.6.
„ 1913 „ „ „ „	448.	„	20.8.
„ 1914 „ „ „ „	381.	„	17.7.
„ 1915 „ „ „ „	424.	„	20.2.
„ 1916 „ „ „ „	385.	„	21.9.
„ 1917 „ „ „ „	382.	„	16.7.
„ 1918 „ „ „ „	415.	„	17.8.
„ 1919 „ „ „ „	387.	„	16.5.
„ 1920 „ „ „ „	521.	„	22.2.
„ 1921 „ „ „ „	440.	„	19.3.
„ 1922 „ „ „ „	413.	„	18.0.
„ 1923 „ „ „ „	383.	„	16.6
„ 1924 „ „ „ „	397.	„	17.0
„ 1925 „ „ „ „	357.	„	15.2

Illegitimate Births :—These numbered 14.

Thus in 1910 there were 24

„ 1911 „ „ 15.
„ 1912 „ „ 27.
„ 1913 „ „ 33.
„ 1914 „ „ 22.
„ 1915 „ „ 21
„ 1916 „ „ 35.
„ 1917 „ „ 37.

Thus in 1918 there were 54.

„ 1919 „ „ 49.
„ 1920 „ „ 36.
„ 1921 „ „ 25.
„ 1922 „ „ 28.
„ 1923 „ „ 24.
„ 1924 „ „ 26.
„ 1925 „ „ 14.

DEATHS (corrected) Civilians only.

Causes of Death.	Males.		Females.		Causes of Death	Males		Females	
	All Causes	... 123	... 136	... 21	Ulcer of Stomach, or Duodenum	... 2	1	... 2	1
1 Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	... 3	...	3	...
2 Small-pox ...	...	...	...	23	Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	...	...	...
3 Measles ...	...	...	1	24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...
4 Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	4	1
5 Whooping Cough	...	3	2	26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...
6 Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	2
7 Influenza ...	2	1	28	Congenital Debility and Malformation — Premature Birth	...	5	3	...	...
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	29	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	30	Other Deaths from violence	...	8	3	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	6	12	31	Other Defined Diseases	30	36	...	...
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	3	32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	3
12 Cancer and Malignant Disease	...	19	13	Special Causes (included above)					
13 Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	Poliomyelitis					
14 Diabetes ...	1	2	...	Polioencephalitis					
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	6	9	...	...			
16 Heart Disease ...	16	18	...	...			
17 Arterio Sclerosis ...	...	1	...	...			
18 Bronchitis ...	7	14	...	...			
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	9	...	...			
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	1	...					

In	1910	Corrected Number of Deaths in District was	246.	Rate	11.02.
„	1911	„ „	„	261.	„ 12.3.
„	1912	„ „	„	222.	„ 10.3.
„	1913	„ „	„	268.	„ 12.2.
„	1914	„ „	„	263.	„ 12.2.
„	1915	„ „	„	348	„ 16.6.
„	1916	„ „	„	285.	„ 14.04.
„	1917	„ „	„	254.	„ 12.4.
„	1918	„ „	„	302.	„ 14.5.
„	1919	„ „	„	279.	„ 12.4.
„	1920	„ „	„	218.	„ 9.3.
„	1921	„ „	„	243.	„ 10.7.
„	1922	„ „	„	258.	„ 11.2.
„	1923	„ „	„	240.	„ 10.4.
„	1924	„ „	„	252.	„ 10.8.
„	1925	„ „	„	249.	„ 10.7.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPU-LATION.	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years.		Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ..	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0

Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.—

	Residents.	Non-Residents
The Old Manor, Fisherton	..	1
Salisbury Infirmary	..	34
Tower House	..	22
Harnwood Hospital	..	6
Nursing Homes	..	—
Other places	..	3
	—	—
	66	136

There were 8 deaths of Residents in Public Institutions and other places outside the District.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 26 Deaths of residents under 1 year of age, giving a Mortality Rate of 72 per 1000 births. The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1924 is 75.

The Rate in 1911 was 91.1.
" 1912 " 55.9.
" 1913 " 69.1.
" 1914 " 68.2.
" 1915 " 106.0.
" 1916 " 65.4.
" 1917 " 75.9.
" 1918 " 69.8.
" 1919 " 77.5.
" 1920 " 47.9.
" 1921 " 61.0.
" 1922 " 53.0.
" 1923 " 44.3.
" 1924 " 35.0.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks, and under 3 mths.	3 mths. and under 6 mths.	6 mths. and under 9 mths.	9 mths. and under 1 year.	Total.
Prematurity ...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Broncho Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	3
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
Debility ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Want of Attention at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
Overlying ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Gastro Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Heart Failure ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus Neonatorum ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Malnutrition ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sarcoma of Kidney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	6	4	1	5	16	2	7	1	1	27

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea.

There were 9 Deaths of Residents from Zymotic Diseases—Measles 1, Whooping Cough 5, Diarrhoea 3—giving a Death Rate of .38 per 1000, as against:—

In 1912 a Rate of .3.
„ 1913 „ .8.
„ 1914 „ .55.
„ 1915 „ 1.2.
„ 1916 „ .6.
„ 1917 „ .24.
„ 1918 „ .67.
„ 1919 „ .26.
„ 1920 „ .34.
„ 1921 „ .22.
„ 1922 „ .3.
„ 1923 „ .3.
„ 1924 „ .2.

Tuberculosis.—22 Deaths of residents occurred from this Disease, 18 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a Death Rate of .9, as against:—

In 1912 a Rate of .65.
„ 1913 „ 1.4.
„ 1914 „ .8.
„ 1915 „ .85.
„ 1916 „ .73.
„ 1917 „ 1.3.
„ 1918 „ 1.4.
„ 1919 „ .84.
„ 1920 „ .51.
„ 1921 „ 1.05.
„ 1922 „ .48.
„ 1923 „ .8.
„ 1924 „ .7.

Cancer and Malignant Disease.—32 Deaths of residents occurred from this Disease, giving a Death Rate of 1.3 per 1000, as against:—

In 1912 a Rate of 1.03.
„ 1913 „ 1.3
„ 1914 „ 1.2.
„ 1915 „ .9.
„ 1916 „ 1.6.
„ 1917 „ 1.3.
„ 1918 „ 1.01.
„ 1919 „ 1.5.
„ 1920 „ 1.2.
„ 1921 „ 1.2.
„ 1922 „ 1.6.
„ 1923 „ 1.9.
„ 1924 „ 1.2.

Inquests were held on 26 Deaths :

- 11 Deaths were due to injuries received or consequent upon accidents caused by motor cars, motor lorries or motor cycles. Six were residents and five were non-residents.
- 2 Deaths were due to drowning.
- 2 Deaths—mother and infant—were due to want of attention at the delivery and the birth.
- 1 Death was due to hanging. Non-resident.
- 3 Deaths followed administration of an anaesthetic. One non-resident.
- 2 Deaths were due to suffocation by being overlain.
- 1 Death was due to being run over by a horse trolley.
- 1 Death was due to heart failure. Non-resident.
- 1 Death was due to suffocation following septic infection of mouth and swelling of larynx. Non-resident.
- 1 Death was due to shock following perforation of stomach.
- 1 Death was due to haemorrhage at base of brain.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

(Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	49	49	
Scarlet Fever	25	24	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1		
Pneumonia	7	20*	17
Erysipelas	6	1	2

* To Salisbury Infirmary.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.				
		At home.				
	1	1	0	1	0	0

ANALYSIS OF CASES NOTIFIED AND TOTAL DEATHS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY IN 1925.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES NOTIFIED.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1				1				1
1—5				2				1
5—10			4	1				
10—15			2					
15—20	1	2	3	1	1	2		1
20—25	3	1			1	2		
25—35	4		1		3	3		1
35—45	4			2	2			
45—55		1	1			2		
55—65		1	1					
65 & upwards			1			2		
Total ..	12	5	13	7	7	11		4

Practically all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the area are notified.

Non-Pulmonary cases are notified in a greater proportion of cases than formerly.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATION, 1925.

It has not been necessary to take any action under Article 3 of the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action has been needed.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

1. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, established now some years, continues to do good work. The Medical Officer attends bi-weekly and gives advice and treatment, cases requiring operative treatment being referred to the Salisbury Infirmary. A whole-time Health Visitor assists at the Centre. The Health Visitor visits most mothers on receipt of notification of birth and the children subsequently up to School age. The Centre is now located at the Salisbury Infirmary, the gift of the Hon. Lady Hulse, and consists of a Consulting Room, Waiting Room and Room for Voluntary Workers who do very excellent work. It is financed by the Local Authority.

Total number of attendances of Mothers with Infants during the year was 2076.

Work of Health Visitor.—Total Visits paid in 1925 were 2790. To Expectant Mothers 26, to Infants under one year 2131, Visits on notification of birth 385, Visits to children from 1—5 633. One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was visited.

During 1925, 49 Babies and 13 Mothers were given milk in its natural form. The total number of pints supplied was 7336.

The Medical Officer to the Centre, Dr. W. W. Ord, gives the following Report :—

The past year has been the first complete year of work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in its new quarters. A few alterations and improvements have had to be made in the building in order to complete its efficiency, and the Centre is now finished, and the work proceeding smoothly.

The hours and days of attendance are the same as in previous years, and seem to be those most generally suitable. During 1925 there has been a considerable increase in the number of new cases applying for advice, representing a large percentage of the total birth-rate, and, of general routine attendances. There has been 245 new cases, an increase of 19 on the previous year, and 2046 routine attendances, an increase of 371. There has been very few ante-natal cases seeking advice at the Centre, and these were all women who have attended before. Those who apply for admission to the Maternity ward are examined by the Medical Officer in charge of that Department.

A large number of cases have been sent for advice and treatment to Salisbury General Infirmary, under the arrangement with the Committee of Management of that Institution. These comprised 48 surgical, six medical, two ophthalmic, one orthopaedic, two dental, one venereal, and one for special electrical treatment. The value of this liaison with the Hospital cannot be over-estimated, and is much appreciated by the mothers.

The supply of milk—free—to expectant mothers, and to infants of necessitous parents, is still continued under the supervision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

The Voluntary Lady Workers continue to give their valuable help and assistance, both at the Centre and in actual visiting work.

Ante-Natal Work.—This work is conducted in a voluntary capacity at the Infirmary by Dr. J. E. Gordon, and in connection with the Maternity Ward at that Institution. Women are examined, necessary tests made, and In-patient treatment during the ante-natal period is given if required. Thirty-four women attended the Clinic, making 127 attendances in 1925.

2. Day Nurseries.—None exist.
3. School Clinic.—The Local Education Committee have their Clinic at the Salisbury Infirmary.
4. Tuberculosis.—Cases of this disease are seen at the Clinic, which is now located at the Salisbury Infirmary. The Clinic is administered by the County Tuberculosis Officer.
5. Venereal Diseases.—The Clinic for this is in the grounds of the Salisbury Infirmary and is controlled by the Ministry of Health. In addition to the Clinic for out-patient treatment, there are two wards with four beds in each for those needing in-patient treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

1. Medical Officer of Health, part-time official. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Superintendent Medical Officer of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; also School Medical Officer and holding Diploma of Public Health of Cambridge University.
2. Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Two Sessions weekly. Contribution to salary made by Exchequer Grant.
3. Sanitary Inspector, whole time, who is a qualified Meat Inspector. Contribution to salary made under the Public Health Acts. Also Inspector of Cattle Trucks.
4. Health Visitor, whole time. Contribution to salary made by Exchequer Grant.

Professional Nursing in the Home :

- (a) General.—All the City Parishes except one have a Nursing Association, which provides Funds for payment of a Nurse for their District. These Associations are not financed by the Local Authority.
- (b) For Infectious Diseases the Council provide a Nurse or Nurses in case of an epidemic such as Measles.

Midwives.—There are four Midwives practising in the District. None are subsidized by the Local Authority.

Chemical Work :

Dr. Agate, who is Pathologist and Bacteriologist to the Salisbury Infirmary, examines the water of the Local Authority quarterly by chemical and bacteriological methods.

The Public Analyst examines under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Particulars are to be found later in the report.

**LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT, WITH DATE OF ADOPTION.**

	<i>Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.</i>	<i>Date of adoption.</i>
Parts V. and VI. and certain Sections comprised in Parts II., III., IV. and X.	9th March, 1914.
<i>Byelaws.</i>		
In respect of New Streets and Buildings	23rd August, 1905.
„ Nuisances	25th January, 1905.
„ Hackney Carriages	15th February, 1909.
„ Hackney Carriages	20th September, 1911.
		Amended 25th January, 1915.
„ Common Lodging-houses	25th January, 1905.
„ Slaughter-houses	25th January, 1905.
„ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	13th February, 1905.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation	10th February, 1906.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The amount expended in 1925 in Poor Law (Outdoor) Relief was £4535.

Hospitals:

1. Tuberculosis.—Harnwood Hospital, subsidised by the County Council.
2. Maternity.—A ward is provided for lying-in women at the Salisbury Infirmary. The Local Authority gives grants in aid for necessitous women living in the area. Number so assisted was 36. 181 women from within and without the district were confined there.
3. Children are admitted to the Salisbury Infirmary.
4. Fever cases are admitted to the Salisbury and District Isolation Hospital, one mile outside the area, the Local Authority paying for their maintenance and treatment.
5. Small Pox Hospital, maintained by County Council, is situate one mile outside the area.
6. Salisbury General Infirmary deals with the ordinary medical and surgical cases of the area and the surrounding neighbourhood. During 1925, 1831 in-patients were admitted and 4910 out-patients, who made 21,849 attendances.
7. There is a large institution for mental cases.

Ambulance facilities :

- (a) Infectious cases are removed by ambulance from Salisbury and District Isolation Hospital.
- (b) Non-infectious and Accidental Cases.—Ambulances are kept at the Fire Brigade Station. The Fire Brigade Committee make a charge for use of same.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the Area.

Such an Institution exists in the Area. It was originated by the Hon. Lady Hulse, and the Local Authority have made a grant to its Maintenance Fund.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water:

The water supply of the District is derived from deep wells in the chalk, and is ample in quantity and of excellent purity.

The supply is constant throughout. The Council has recently taken over the Bemerton Water Works Company, which supplied part of the Area. The water supply of the whole district is now under the control of the Council.

The latest water analysis is here appended.

Physical character ...	... ...	Excellent.
Reaction ...	... ...	Very faintly alkaline.
Free and saline ammonia	... ...	Nil.
Albuminoid ammonia	... ...	0.0029 pts. per 100,000.
Oxygen absorbed in 2 hours	... ...	0.002 , ,
Total solids	... ...	33 , ,
Volatile	... ...	10 , ,
Fixed	... ...	20 , ,
Ignition	... ...	Nil , ,
Hardness—Total	... ...	24.4 , ,
Permanent	... ...	14 , ,
Chlorine	... ...	2.6 , ,
Nitrogen	... ...	0.1 , ,
Nitrates	... ...	Nil , ,
Culture—Lactose medium at 37 deg. C	... ...	No B. Coli in 100 cc.
Trypsin agar medium at 37 deg. C	... ...	Few colonies of no significance.
" , , , , room temp.	}	significance.
Microscopical—Nil.		

Conclusion—Excellent; the chlorine content is higher, but it is not due to contamination.

(Signed) H. St. A. AGATE.

Standpipes exist for supply of water to the houses in all the courts of the district.

2. Rivers and Streams.—No great amount of Pollution takes place.

3. Drainage and Sewerage:

The general condition of the sewers is good, and they are regularly inspected and flushed. Practically the whole of the district is drained into the city sewers, except where it is impossible on account of levels to lay a drain to the sewer. The Sewage Disposal System is by gravitation to tanks, from which it is pumped to septic tanks, from whence it passes by gravitation to Adams' Continuous Sprinkler beds, and from thence to sedimentation beds to separate and block suspended matter before discharge of effluent to river Avon.

The efficiency of the system is shown by the high character on analysis of the effluent:

Free and saline ammonia	... ...	... ...	0.330 pts. per 100,000
Albuminoid ammonia	... ...	... ...	0.050 , ,
Chlorine	... ...	... ...	7.20 , ,
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours)	... ...	... ...	0.394 , ,
Nitrates	... ...	... ...	0.80 , ,
Dissolved solids	... ...	... ...	51.2 , ,
Solids in suspension	... ...	... ...	0.4 , ,
Total solids	... ...	... ...	51.6 , ,
Dissolved oxygen absorbed after 5 days incubation	... ...	2.60 , ,	"

(Signed) WATERFALL & O'BRIEN.

6th February, 1925.

4. *Closet Accommodation* is almost entirely on the water carriage system, the only exception being a few earth closets which exist in the district on account of special conditions.
5. *Scavenging*.—The whole of the District is systematically scavenged. The refuse is removed in covered carts to the Horsfall Destructor, which does its work well; 130 tons dealt with weekly. The great majority of the houses in the District are unprovided with proper moveable ashbins.
6. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*.
- Number and nature of Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector during the year.
See special headings.
 - Number of Notices issued during the year :—

Statutory	...	...	1
Informal	...	...	202
 - Result of the service of such Notices :—

Informal Notices complied with	181
Outstanding	21

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Work supervised by the Sanitary Inspector :—

Complaints investigated ..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Overcrowding abated ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Houses cleansed and repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Additional light and ventilation provided to dwellings ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Defective house roofs, walls and gutters &c. repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	211
Chimneys raised or repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Floors in houses or wash-houses relaid or repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Dangerous stairs and defective windows repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Ground floor ventilation provided under dwellings ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dampness in walls of dwellings remedied ..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Insufficient W.C. accommodation, extra provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Closets abolished on account of dilapidation ..	..	..	..	..	..	13
,, reconstructed ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
,, externally ventilated ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
,, cleansed and repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	64
,, where new pans and traps (including pedestals) were provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Seats, roofs, and floors of closets repaired or renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Closet cisterns repaired or renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Washhouses limewashed and repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Drains, inside houses or washhouses, removed ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Drains cleansed, relaid or repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Traps fixed to drains (including interceptors) ..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Fresh air inlets on house drains repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fall spouting disconnected from house drains ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inspection chambers constructed ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Inspection chambers provided with air tight covers ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Sinks made to discharge over gullies in outside air	..	..	..	15
Sink troughs and waste pipes provided	..	..	..	39
Sink troughs repaired or refixed	..	..	..	9
Yards paved and drained, or paving repaired	..	..	..	30
Passages cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	10
Bath and lavatory wastes made to discharge over gullies	..	..	..	3
Fall spouting and gutterings provided to dwellings	..	..	..	2
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	2
,, „ provided	..	..	..	3
Urinals repaired and cleansed	..	..	..	20
Manure receptacles repaired or provided	..	..	..	1
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	..	..	..	16
Cesspools cleaned out	..	..	..	2
Smoke nuisances abated	..	..	..	0
Dust receptacles provided	..	..	..	5
Stable yards paved or repaired and drained	..	..	..	1
Pigstyes cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	13
Nuisances from the keeping of animals removed	..	..	..	19
Slaughter houses cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	12
Common lodging-houses cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	1
Wash-house accommodation provided	..	..	..	6
Public Bars at Inns provided with drainage and water supply	..	..	..	30
Dairies and cowsheds cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	19
Urinals provided	..	..	..	5
Houses or rooms cleansed and redecorated after cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	19
Rooms cleansed after other infectious diseases	..	..	..	4
Workshops, including bakehouses, re-limewashed	..	..	..	30
Windows in living rooms or bedrooms made to open	..	..	..	2
Lots of bedding, clothing, &c., destroyed	..	..	..	2
,, „ disinfected after infectious diseases	..	..	..	90
Sanitary conveniences provided to workshops	..	..	..	1
Pig nuisances abated	..	..	..	1
Insufficient drainage, extra provided	..	..	..	39

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.—There is one in the District, situate in Winchester Street, and registered to accommodate 44 Lodgers. The house is a series of dwelling houses converted into a common lodging house, and is thus old fashioned. It is well lighted and ventilated, and kept scrupulously clean throughout. 36 Inspections were made, when the premises were found each time in a cleanly condition. The usual limewashing, as required by Section 82 of the Public Health Act 1875, was duly carried out.

Offensive Trades.—There are 4 of these on the Register, 3 of Tripe boiling, and 1 of a Fellmonger. Periodical visits were paid to the premises, when they were found kept in a cleanly state. No complaints were received during the year.

Van Dwellings used for Human Habitation.—At the last October Fair 29 inspections were made of the Caravans so used; they were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition, and the inmates free from infectious disease.

Inspection and Supervision of Food :

(a) Milk supply is good and ample in supply.

1. Action is being taken in regard to Tuberculous Milk and will be subject of future report.

2. No Licenses have been requested for supply of graded milk.

(b) Meat.

1. Meat is inspected at time of slaughter. Marking is not adopted. Condemned meat is taken to Council's Refuse Destructor.
2. Administration of Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards Stalls, Shops, Stores, &c., is carried out.

Inspection of places where Food is prepared.

Bakehouses.—There are 23 Bakehouses and Restaurant Kitchens on the Register. 74 inspections were made of them. All were cleansed and limewashed in accordance with the Factory and Workshops Act 1901.

Horse conveyances are gradually being replaced by motor vehicles, thus reducing the number of manure pounds either on or adjacent to these premises. This materially assists in combating the fly nuisance so prevalent in Bakehouses.

Premises used for the manufacture of Ice Creams.—Visits were paid to several of these premises to inquire under what conditions the creams were being made, also to ascertain if the premises were being kept in a sanitary state and to examine thoroughly the utensils used. It is believed that samples of the powder used for manufacturing these creams are now purchased for the purpose of analysis. No cause for complaint or nuisances was discovered.

Unsound Food.—Inspections and examinations were made of all meat found in Slaughter Houses and of various other articles of food which were exposed for sale in the Market Place and tradesmen's shops throughout the City. In one or two instances organs of animals found in Slaughter Houses were upon examination discovered to be affected with Parasitic Diseases, viz., Distoma Hepaticum and Cysticercus Tenuicollis.

The following lots of unsound food were also voluntarily surrendered and destroyed :—

Beef (Home Killed)	..	..	..	1950 lbs.
Beef (Chilled)	..	..	..	30 "
Veal	..	..	..	40 "
Mutton	..	..	..	50 "
Tin Goods of all kinds	..	..	..	39 tins
Bacon and Gammons	..	..	..	161 lbs.
Fish (Cod)	..	..	..	10 boxes

Slaughter Houses.—There are 5 registered and 6 licensed Slaughter Houses and 1 Knacker's Yard in the District. 601 inspections were made, when so far as cleanliness is concerned they were found kept in a proper manner. Some need reconstructing and rearranging so as to comply with the requirements of modern knowledge.

No Public Abattoir exists in the District.

The number of carcases condemned for Tuberculosis was 3.

The number of parts of carcases condemned for Tuberculosis was none.

Number of Slaughter Houses in use in the District :—

	In 1920.	In January 1925.	In December 1925.
Registered	.. .. 7	5	5
Licensed	.. .. —	7	6
	13	12	11

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—The names of 33 Milk Vendors are on the Register. 146 inspections were made of the premises, and no nuisance was found therein. Limewashing was carried out and the premises kept clean and wholesome. Inspections of the Cowsheds were carried out at the time of milking to ascertain as to the cleanliness of the cows' udders and teats and the hands of the milkers. White overalls or aprons, a towel, soap and water were found provided for the milkers. No action was taken in regard to any Tuberculous Milk.

ACTION UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907.

During 1925 70 samples were taken, 62 informal, 3 cases were found adulterated,
e.g. :—

Milk by fat abstraction, 2.70%, solids not fat, 8.79%, and water, 88.51%

,, „ „ „ „ 2·85%, „ „ „ „ 8·77%, „ „ „ „ 88·38%

Sausages. Preserved with Boron Compound.

The samples taken consisted of milk, butter, lard, margarine, sausages, coffee, cream, bread, flour, whiskey and beer.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1925.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

(a)		(b)
Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.		Number in which preservative was reported to be present and percentage of preservative found in each Sample.
Milk	0	0
Cream	0	0

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream—

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i.) Correct statements made —
(ii.) Statements incorrect —

(ii) Statements Misclassified

Total .. —

No Samples submitted.

(iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample. Percentage stated on Statutory label. No Samples taken.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream, sold as preserved cream.

(i.) Above 35% ..	..	..	..	..	No Samples taken.
(ii.) Below 35% ..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

Regulations have been observed.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

Smoke Abatement.—No nuisance from this has existed in 1925.

Schools.—Sanitary condition of Schools in the district is on the whole good, and has been reported upon fully in the Report to the Education Committee.

In order to prevent the spread of infectious disease in Elementary Schools the Head Teachers and the Secretary to the Education Committee are notified immediately of the existence of a notifiable infectious disease in the homes of children. 157 notices were sent out requiring parents to prohibit their children from attending school until disinfection had been carried out and for a definite period from the appearance of the last case.

HOUSING.

1. General Housing Conditions in the Area.

1. General housing conditions are good, exception being unhealthy areas and some very old properties in the older part of the district.
2. (a) Extent of shortage of houses is estimated at 200.
 (b) Measures taken and contemplated under the housing scheme to meet the shortage—the erection of 500 houses.
 (c) No important change in the population has taken place.

2. Overcrowding.

1. Extent—a fair amount exists.
2. Causes—due to shortage of houses.
3. Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding consist in the Municipal Housing Schemes.

3. Fitness of Houses.

1. (a) General standard of housing in the area is good.
- (b) General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses were defective roofs, eaves, gutters, brickwork, flooring and insanitary state of walls and ceilings.
- (c) Defects often due to neglect by tenants, but also due to lack of supervision by owners.
2. General action taken as regards unfit houses.
 - (a) Under Public Acts—notices served.
 - (b) Inspection under Housing Acts.
3. Difficulties found in dealing with unfitness of houses are due to shortage of houses.
4. Water supply is excellent. Closet accommodation as a rule good. Refuse disposal satisfactory.

4. Unhealthy Areas.

No complaints or representations have been made, but some action is likely in the near future.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	81
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	52
(ii) By other bodies or persons	29

1. Unfit dwelling houses :

Inspection.—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	563
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	238
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	0

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	0
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3. Action under Statutory Powers :

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Order became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	224
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	201
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

The number of houses erected 1921—1925 is 312, and the estimated houses in the district to-day is 5315.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES,
including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories	191	3	..
(INCLUDING FACTORY LAUNDRIES).			
Workshops } ..	213	7	..
(INCLUDING WORKSHOP LAUNDRIES).			
Workplaces			
(OTHER THAN OUTWORKERS' PREMISES).			
Total	404	10	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	5	5	Nil.	Nil.
Want of ventilation	0	0	„	„
Overcrowding	0	0	„	„
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	„	„
Other nuisances	5	5	„	„
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1	„	„
{ unsuitable or defective	3	3	„	„
{ not separate for sexes	0	0	„	„
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshop Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	15	15	..	..

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	Instances. (2)	Notices served. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and washing	...	"	"
Household linen	"	"
Lace, lace curtains and nets	...	"	"
Curtains and furniture hangings	...	"	"
Furniture and upholstery	...	"	"
Electro-plate	...	"	"
File making	...	"	"
Brass and brass articles	...	"	"
Fur pulling	...	"	"
Cables and chains	...	"	"
Anchors and Grapnels	...	"	"
Cart gear	"	"
Locks, latches and keys	...	"	"
Umbrellas, &c.	...	"	"
Artificial flowers	...	"	"
Nets, other than wire nets	...	"	"
Tents	"	"
Sacks	"	"
Racquet and tennis balls	...	"	"
Paper, &c., boxes, paper bags	...	"	"
Brush making	...	"	"
Pea picking	...	"	"
Feather sorting	...	"	"
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	...	"	"
Stuffed toys	...	"	"
Basket making	...	"	"
Chocolates and sweetmeats	...	"	"
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c.	"	"
Textile weaving	...	"	"
TOTAL	...	"	"